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Information received from the New York Tribune says a carious and quite unexpected incident has just intervened in the contest between the Crown and the people of Prussia, and may be of decisive influence upon its ultimate issue. The Crown Prince has openly and firmly ranged himself on the side of the opposition. In a public speech at Dantzig he declined all responsibility for the foolish decree by which his obstinate father has estranged both the affection and the respect of the immense majority of his people. The sincerity of this declaration was at first doubted by many Liberals, but, according to the latest accounts from Prussia, both the King and the Prince look upon it as something very serious. The King has demanded of the Prince a retraction of the views expressed in his address, and threatened to deprive him, in case of his refusal, of all his dignities and appointments. In this trying and embarrassing position, the Crown Prince acted with a firmness which has taken the country by surprise. He refused to retract anything, offered to resign his command and his honors, and requested leave to retire with his wife and family to some place where he might be free from the suspicion of interfering in any way in the affairs of State.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

The Detroit Free Press, which is strongly but not entirely opposed to the Administration, and which has always been a very great admirer of Gen. McClellan, speaks as follows of Gen. Meade, who has since proved himself worthy of the high praises bestowed on him:

We have already spoken of Gen. Meade, as he has given his great merits and good qualities to the service. He is a man of great tact and prefer Gen. Meade to any other General in the service. We believe him eminently fitted to command. He is a man of untiring industry, unflinching bravery, and a thorough knowledge of every branch of the military art. If great energy is required, he has it; if great engineering skill, he has it; if great oratorical or commanding abilities, he has it; and, finally, we believe he has all the caution and ability of McClellan, with more energy and force to follow up advantage, he may gain over the enemy.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Immediately after the battle of Perryville, orders were issued for an attack upon the enemy's line at daylight next morning, and a portion of the night of the 8th was spent by our troops preparing for battle next day. I was in bed until 1 P.M. when we were attacked by the rebels until 1 P.M. when we were surrounded in a cornfield, where some stacks of fodder served as very comfortable beds. During the night we were decimated by the rebels, their dead wounded upon the field, and when morning dawned we were in quiet possession of the field, and were consequently obliged to have the dead buried and the wounded sent to hospitals.

On the 10th—We left camp at 9 A.M. and camped half a mile east of Perryville. Hundreds of the rebel dead still remain unburiated. We are still pushing the enemy vigorously.

On the 11th—The rebels have effected a junction with Brig. Gen. Hill will join us this afternoon.

REUNION—Reunited by mail, when we received letters, at our expense, we must be reimbursed the cost of advertising or paper.

HISTORICAL NOTES.—There is more trouble in reference to the honor of this discovery. The Venetian traveller Miani has addressed a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Geological Society in London, in which he solemnly protests against the discovery of the source of the Nile by Speke and Grant. He says in his letter, "Myself, on the 1st of February, 1860, in latitude 4 deg., desired to pass the cataracts of Meroe in a small boat, for I saw the Nile flowing from the southeast, but my escort left me. Then I travelled again with 100 soldiers, 150 carriers, and 12 miles (among the Bari), along the banks of the Nile, and could, therefore, not be mistaken. After six days I fell in with a range of hills, called Guri, between which the river forms a succession of rapids, and which I followed for two geographical degrees. The Messrs Speke and Grant have not seen this chain of hills; it extends from southeast to northwest, and its average height is not above one thousand feet. In Labore I engaged an interpreter, because I now travelled among an unknown tribe, speaking a different language from the Bari. After passing latitude 3 deg. in the land of the Odioge, I discovered a river which comes from the east and empties into the Nile, called by the natives Acheron. I then traversed the canals of Mori, where I found, for the first time, good drinkable water, and arrived on the 23rd March, 1860, at Gafata, where the Guri chain of hills terminates. Here I saw the Nile navigable, coming from the west. I was then in 2 deg. North latitude and 31 deg. eastern longitude, at a distance of about 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile, and only required a month to reach its source. From Gafata to Gondocoro I required 40 days. As we were 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature was cool; the barometer not showing more than from 22 to 23 deg. at noon (about 73 deg. Fahrheit).
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From all this the Venetian traveller concludes that the source of the true Nile are under the equator, in longitude 34 deg. east, parallel with the mountain Kente. He then declares that the river discovered by the two English travellers, Speke and Grant, is not the Nile, but only one of its tributaries, known for years as the Lake Tome, in latitude 2 degrees north. This river is situated eight days' journey west of Gondocoro, is called the Niles, changes name, runs northward, and the last of its name is Guri, which the river forms a succession of rapids, and which I followed for two geographical degrees. The Messrs Speke and Grant have not seen this chain of hills; it extends from southeast to northwest, and its average height is not above one thousand feet. In Labore I engaged an interpreter, because I now travelled among an unknown tribe, speaking a different language from the Bari. After passing latitude 3 deg. in the land of the Odioge, I discovered a river which comes from the east and empties into the Nile, called by the natives Acheron. I then traversed the canals of Mori, where I found, for the first time, good drinkable water, and arrived on the 23rd March, 1860, at Gafata, where the Guri chain of hills terminates. Here I saw the Nile navigable, coming from the west. I was then in 2 deg. North latitude and 31 deg. eastern longitude, at a distance of about 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile, and only required a month to reach its source. From Gafata to Gondocoro I required 40 days. As we were 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature was cool; the barometer not showing more than from 22 to 23 deg. at noon (about 73 deg. Fahrheit).
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FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN D. LEWIS, of Kentucky.
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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

GOING AHEAD AT VICKSBURG.—Col. Markland, special agent for the Postoffice Department of Gen. Grant's army, has telegraphed here from Vicksburg, asking that a good clerk be sent down immediately for the postoffice in that city. Thence our good Uncle Sam is extending his beneficent institutions. Now let our old Vicksburg friends make up a club of subscribers for the Louisville Journal. They used to get angry at us for telling them plain truths, but they had better have listened to us. It might have saved them the disagreeable necessity of listening month after month to the rude music of Grant's bombshells.

IT appears to be generally believed that there is no strong rebel force in front of Gen. Rosecrans. If the rebel army there were formidable in numbers, it seems to be almost certain that Bragg would have staved off battle there this. But such rebel troops as make their appearance at all retreat as they are advanced on, our forces pursuing them as a boy pursues a flying rainbow. A few, to be sure, are overtaken and captured, but not many.

The prevalent belief is that Bragg has been keeping up an appearance of strength as mere strategem, whilst a portion of his troops have gone to do work elsewhere, and a portion, perhaps are invading or preparing to invade Kentucky. We used to be surprised to hear of any news of the passing of a heavy rebel force into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap or across the Cumberland river at some point below. Gen. Wm. Preston, with a very considerable command, is or lately was at Abingdon, in Virginia, a little beyond the Gap, with the avowed design of making an irruption into this State, and, if his troops and Buckner's and a detachment from Dragoons were to unite in an invasion of Kentucky, we should have to put forth a great deal of strength to repel them. We have ample occasion to trust ourselves in readiness for a fierce struggle, but no occasion whatever to be alarmed.

Keen and loyal eyes are watching the enemy and watching over us, and, if we are but just to our country and to ourselves, we shall be safe. The citizens of Louisville, at the suggestion of the military authorities, have been enrolling themselves for the defense of the city. We believe that a great many names were yesterday given in. The list in each ward will probably be brought to us for publication, so that everybody may see who are willing to defend the city and who are recreant.

The enrollment of our citizens for the organization of companies, regiments, and brigades, view of the danger which threatens the city, is an excellent measure. It is a necessary one. To neglect it would be folly and shame and crime. We must all enroll, organize, drill, and be prepared to render service at an hour's warning. But we respectfully and earnestly suggest that something more is needed. We need fortifications and rifle-pits. These, if Louisville were attacked, would be invaluable to our raw troops. Such troops, drawn up in line of battle in open fields, could not be expected to stand an impetuous onset of rebel cavalry and artillery, but, if placed behind defences, nine-tenths of them would fight with the coolness and bravery of veterans. Their available strength would be more than doubled. Each yard of earthwork would be worth two or three soldiers. Every militiaman of experience knows this as perfectly as he knows anything.

Then let us have defences, the best ones that a period of time perhaps very limited will allow. If we are attacked, as we may be any day or any night, they will give confidence, save the lives of our friends, and prove destructive to our enemies. If we were to be invaded to-night, there is not a loyal man among us who would not wish with his whole soul that we were fortified. And we can afford just as well as not. If the master is taken hold of in the right quarters and in the right way, it will be put through at once. Instead of waiting till the last moment and then being hurried off, white men and negroes, to construct fortifications as was done when Bragg was said to be approaching our city, let us begin now and do our work calmly and thoroughly. We have given this advice before, and we may need again to give it again. We know that it is right, and, if it is not adopted, the fault shall not be ours. We sometimes think that a portion of our people like a man upon a railroad track, who, when the locomotive is in full view, thundering down upon him, is either so indifferent to consequences or so paralyzed by apprehension that he stands stock still to take whatever may befall him.

WE did not suppose there was any truth in the statement of a special despatch to the New York Herald that Alex. H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, went down James River upon the rebel steamer Dragon on the first inst., under a flag of truce, and asked of Rear-Admiral Lee permission to proceed to Washington on the Dragon as bearers of an important letter from President Davis to President Lincoln. We find however that it is all strictly true.

Those who know most of General Hooker would be glad to see him in such a position as that which he filled before he took the place of General Burnside.

IN the month of May Gen. Grant fought five important battles in Mississippi and won them all, making his way from Grand Gulf to Jackson and thence to the immediate rear of Vicksburg. It was hoped that he would be able to take the city at once, making six great victories in a single month, the last the crowning one of them.

Vicksburg however was too powerful to be taken thus speedily. A siege and a scientific and gradual advance were necessary, and these measures were adopted, and for more than forty days vigorously prosecuted. Both the siege of Vicksburg and its defense have been wonderful exhibitions of patience and endurance, and bravery and determination. But the indomitable Grant has taken Vicksburg, and, if the measure of his glory is not full, we doubt not that he will soon fill it.

EVEN now, we presume, the sympathizers insist that Vicksburg is not taken. No doubt they will persist in their disbelief for at least forty days—holding out against the siege of as long as Vicksburg was fifty feet up a flagstaff, watching the operations. Well, we should like to hear him say how the thing looked "to a man up a tree."

Meade and Grant are great financiers. They raised the value of greenbacks in the New York market eleven per cent in two days.

Wendell Phillips says he is sick of honest men. They have been sick of him a long time.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. We have already announced that Francis L. Cleveland, Esq., has taken the field for the Senate of the Union and Harrison counties, at the urgent unanimous request of the Union men of the two counties. No one has as yet been announced to oppose him, and we presume no one will be announced unless the no-money-down-and-no-more-money party should be proper to name a candidate to be beaten by him. Mr. Cleveland has represented Bracken county in the Lower House for two successive terms, and during all the stormy period, from the session called in the winter of 1861 by Megoff until the last adjournment, he has been zealous, watchful, and untiring. No true friend of the Union can be found; he has manifested his fidelity in the service of the State and in the interest of the nation, and guided us in his neighborhood and it has been tested in the heat of trial. He gave his vote to the side of resolutions in the Legislature which was approved by the Union State Convention, to which he was a delegate, and fully endorses its platform and its nominees. To doubt the election of such a gentleman were to doubt the ability of the people to select the best person to represent them. He should be sent to the Senate with a distinct vote.

A great week's work was achieved by General Meade. On Sunday, June 23, at 3 o'clock A. M., while sleeping in his tent at Frederick he was notified by a messenger of his appointment to the command of the army of the Potowmack. On the next Saturday, July 4, he had won a brilliant victory, after three terrible fighting. We doubt whether any of the swoops of the Eagle of War, Napoleon, were more meteor-like in velocity or more effective in results.

THE public meeting at the Courthouse on Wednesday night resolved unanimously that all able-bodied men of this city who do not present themselves for enrolment to defend the city against invasion be sent North. But perhaps it would be better, when we start the recruits, to set their faces in the opposite direction. Their noses should be retrained, their paces accelerated, and their wretchedness presented to the warning voice which so fervently invites them to return to their allegiance and resume the old fraternal bonds? If what Mr. Stephens said before the inauguration of the war was true and forthwith much more appealingly must his words of prophecy ring. In their ears now, when the terrible pictures which he has become more terrible realize! Let his words be remembered when he said:

That this step taken could never be recalled, and all the hateful and wretched consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the convention for all coming time. When a man is born into this world, he should be born with the mark of the devil upon him, and the world should be the dragon's war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the marauding hordes of the rebels, and the bones of our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us; who but this convention will be responsible? He who should be born with this given him, a vote for this unitarian alliance shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present general, and probably before the year is out, and the possibility of saving time for the wide and sweeping drain that will inevitably follow this act now proposed to perpetuate.

Please remember you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even entice us to have my old friends and customers call and see me, also Miss Moore, who traded with me the past two years at Mr. F. Pease's, 30 Main.

J. V. ESCOTT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Photograph & Ambrotype Apparatus,
Stock & Chemicals, Photograph
Albums, Engravings, and
Artists' Materials,
MANUFACTURER OF
Gilt Frames, Cornices, Pier and
Mantle Mirrors, Ornamental
Gilding, and Composition
Work,

231 Main st., bet. Second and Third

J. V. ESCOTT informs his patrons and friends that his Photo Factory is now fully managed and equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of photographs and appliances, and he is prepared to fill all orders for prints, portraits, and other subjects in the latest and richest styles of ornament. His stock of Photographic Materials and Photograph Albums is the largest ever brought to Louisville.

THEIR prices are dolours over the head, which seemately to come to their knowledge, that there is not State in their dear Confederacy that is "free from Yankee pollution"—Democrat.

Let the policy of "not another man nor another dollar" generally adopted throughout the loyal portion of the country, and how long before there would be no State in all our broad land free from rebel pollution?

LET our arms follow up their recent success and achieve more victories over the rebels. The military power of the Confederacy must be destroyed, and every reverse which they encounter is another step toward the dismemberment of the loyal sentiment in the seceding States. Let our forces be concentrated and hurried upon the armed rebels with the utmost fury and energy. They will be calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one event can they give any point, which to us, the people of judgment, is clear? What has the North done? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded on justice and right, has been withheld? The South, to the last, has been a government of wrong deliberately and purposely adopted by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain.

With this inveterate enmity against those who precipitated the civil war, and this realization of all its "hateful and wretched consequences," it certainly would be no impeachment of the gallantry of the Confederates for them to overthrow the Government of the South.

They are now in a state of complete readiness for another battle, and they can no longer pursue a "hazardous ad-

venture" to the southward, but they can now pursue a "flying rainbow." A few, to be sure, are overtaken and captured, but not many.

The prevalent belief is that Bragg has been keeping up an appearance of strength as mere strategem, whilst a portion of his troops have gone to do work elsewhere, and a portion, perhaps are invading or preparing to invade Kentucky. We used to be surprised to hear of any news of the passing of a heavy rebel force in front of Gen. Rosecrans.

If the rebel army there were formidable in numbers, it seems to be almost certain that Bragg would have staved off battle there this. But such rebel troops as make their appearance at all retreat as they are advanced on, our forces pursuing them as a boy pursues a flying rainbow. A few, to be sure, are overtaken and captured, but not many.

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 3 A.M.

Departure of Trains.

BRADDOCK, New Albany, and Chicago R.R., Chicago Express, 8 A.M.; St. Louis & San Fran., 8:30 A.M.; St. Louis & San Fran., 8:30 P.M. **B**ROOKLYN, Brooklyn, and Lexington, R.R., Brooklyn Express, 8 A.M.; Brooklyn, 8:30 P.M. **A**ccommodation Train, 8 A.M. **N**ashville, and Nashville R.R., 8 A.M. **S**t. Louis, Cincinnati, & St. L. Ry., 7:30 A.M. **C**harleston Train, 8 A.M. **M**ontgomery Train, 8 A.M. **C**harleston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & St. L. Ry., 7:30 A.M. **P**ittsburgh, and the East, 8 A.M. **C**hicago, and the East, 2:30 P.M. **N**ight Express, St. Louis, Cincinnati, 10:30 P.M. **C**hicago, and the East, 10:30 P.M.

CITIZENS, DO YOUR DUTY.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the important orders which emanate this morning from the military authorities who are the faithful and lynch-guardians of the public safety. Their recommendations must be received as imperative duties. Our citizens are enjoined to make preparations against anticipated danger. It may be that these precautions will prove unnecessary, but the officers to whom our protection is entrusted would be derelict if duty had they not forewarned us of the necessity for preparations. Let the orders be scrupulously carried out. Let us devote ourselves to the overshadowing duties of the hour as patriots, and assist at the laying out of the crushed rebellion. The East and the West have dealt their vigorons blows, and the great centre of the Union may now be called upon to perform its share. Who can doubt that it will be done zealously, efficiently, and triographically?

Men of Louisville, your State and country require your services to the exclusion of all ordinary business. Rally, then, to the call, and, should the insolent rebels menace your city, let us show the traitor Buckner, the ingrate Preston, and their rabid associates that we are fully prepared for them.

Our city is now under martial law; all business houses must close at 10 o'clock this morning, and families must supply their subsistence, as the market will be closed. We direct special attention to the order of Gen. Boyle, and trust it will be vigilantly carried out.

The rebels have been driven out of Middle Tennessee, and, as a despatch received by an officer says, their retreat has been disastrous and demoralizing to them. It is generally believed they had lost not less than five thousand prisoners in the mountains. Nothing but the excessive rains and the impassable condition of the roads prevented us from overrunning and destroying their entire army. It had rained for fifteen successive days. One may judge of the roads when it is stated that it took two divisions of Crittenton's corps four days to march twenty miles. The north end of the bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport was burned by Bragg to prevent Rosencrans from following him. It is one of the longest and finest structures of the kind in the South.

To-DAY'S RACES.—Despite the rumors of war and invasion the world of fashion and pleasure craves its excitements. At Woodlawn to-day a stallion race will come off. In addition to the entries of John Henry, Edward Everett, Gold Dust, and Lumber Jim, all favorite animals on which their respective friends are "ready to bet their pile," the refreshment stands will be under charge of Cawein & Kilhef, of Walker's Exchange, which ensures agreeable and comfortable entertainment to all who visit the delightful resort.

Vicksburg, after its capitulation, according to correspondents, appeared much dispirited. Many horses are injured. The Vicksburg paper of July 2 admits the eating of mule meat and the piffing of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. Cisco, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed on Monday in the city. Guy Green, formerly of Mississ., was killed last week. Col. Griffin, of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, was also killed. There seemed to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

THE TABLEAUX.—In consequence of the excitement in the city, the tableaux for the benefit of the Portland Baptist Church is postponed until further notice. Those who have purchased tickets will please retain them until the exhibition, which will most certainly be given when our military excitement is over.

MASON TEMPLE.—*Campbell Minstrels.*—The truly excellent troupe of minstrels are doing a fair business at Masonic Temple, and are pleasing their audiences nightly. Their orchestra is very fine, their ballads are new, and sing with vigor and taste, and their comedies and negro eccentricities are new and original.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Central Railroad is safe and unbroken, and is running passenger and freight trains with its usual regularity. No fear of danger or delay. Four daily trains from Pittsburgh to New York via Philadelphia. The Express train from Pittsburgh connects with Allentown to New York in advance of other routes.

COINCIDENT.—The 4th of July, 1863, was almost as eventful as the 4th of July, 1776. The rebels were defeated in Pennsylvania, Vicksburg surrendered, and 18,000 rebels were whipped by 5,000 Unionists, in Helena, Ark. All in one day, and that day the *Fourth of July*—the day of our birth as a nation and of its corps.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Information has been received from Kansas to the effect that the first forty miles of the great Pacific Railroad will be completed during the present year. It commences at the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw river, and follows the valley of that stream. Four hundred miles of the line are under contract, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward. The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri proposes to extend its line so as to connect with the eastern terminus of the great national highway.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10, 1863. At the request of the Board of Commissioners and County Council, and from reason of its necessity, martial law is hereby declared within the cities of Louisville and county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Daniel McCreary, an old and esteemed citizen of Decatur township, Indiana, while returning home from Indianapolis on the Fourth, was thrown from his buggy, falling under the feet of the horse, and was kicked to death.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Secretary will be in attendance at the Mechanics' Library, on Fourth street, daily from 10 to 12 o'clock, for the transaction of business and to receive the suggestions of members.

THE steamer McCombs, captured at Brandenburg by the rebels, and used by them to ferry their force over the Ohio river into Indiana, arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ARREST OF A HORSE-THIEF.—A man named T. J. McCurdy, halting from Scott county, Indiana, was arrested in Carrollton, Kentucky, on Saturday, charged with stealing horses in Indiana.

DR. HAMILTON, Medical Inspector, two's taken prisoner by John Morgan, the last time at Brandenburg, has been paroled, and arrived in the city.

THE Journal and Anzeiger were elected to do the city printing at a joint session of the City Council last night.

MR. BARNETT GAY was elected Trustee of the Marine Hospital by the City Council at their session last night.

POLICEMAN ELECTED.—The City Council elected Charles Juco a day policeman at large last night.

JAS. A. T. JOHNSON, from the First Ward, took his seat as a Councilman last night.

Morgan's Invasion of Indiana.**The Steamer Alice Dean Burned.**

Continued Skirmishing with Home Guards
Marching on Corydon.

When the rebels had made all the use they desired of the steamer McCombs and Alice Dean, Gen. Morgan ordered both these boats burned; but through the interposition of Duke and Johnson, the McCombs was spared. The Alice Dean, because, as Morgan said, she was a Cincinnati boat, was burned. She was a new and splendid boat, and belonged to the Dean Company at Cincinnati. She was built this season, at a cost of \$42,000. The rebels also burned the wharfboat at Brandenburg and stole whatever they found to suit them on both steamers and the wharfboat.

At a very early hour in the morning the rebels left the river opposite Brandenburg, and were, at the last account received, about nine miles from Corydon, between that town and the Ohio river. Considerable skirmishing had taken place between their advance and the Home Guards of Harrison and Crawford counties, and so far the Home Guards had not been killed, eight or ten wounded, and about forty prisoners. The rebels are commanded by John Morgan, Duke, Bushrod Johnson, and Morgan and Duke gave out that their destination was Indianapolis and the principal railroad crossing of the State—the latter to be torn up and burned, and the Government arsenals and stores at Indianapolis to be destroyed of course but little damage can be placed in anything that Morgan may find in regard.

A courier arrived in New Albany yesterday evening at 6 o'clock and reported that an engagement was going on, two miles from Corydon, between Morgan's forces and the Home Guards. If not reinforced, the Home Guards were probably defeated.

From the New Albany Ledger we glean more particulars of the invasion. It states that a courier had arrived in that city with news that the rebels moved from opposite Brandenburg Wednesday night, and that at 7 o'clock Thursday two rebel regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery were within four miles of Corydon, and that a large body of Home Guards were greatly retarding their movements.

Skirmishing was going on constantly, and a general engagement was expected to take place Thursday afternoon. So far, since the rebels commenced their movements, five of the Harrison county Home Guards have been killed—Lieut. James Carnes, Capt. McFalls, George Jones, Wm. Nance, and one other whose name our informant did not remember.

The report of the gun belonging to the Leavenworth Home Guards is contradicted. It is in possession of the Harrison county boys, and is doing good service. They are under command of Col. Jordan, of the Legion, and intrachments are being constructed by Colonel J.

Quite a sharp skirmish is reported to have taken place on Wednesday evening, two miles back from the river, in the direction of Corydon, and it was in this skirmish that most of those above mentioned as being killed lost their lives.

A despatch received in New Albany, dated Corydon, half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, says that "the rebels, in large force, number not definitely known," were advancing upon that town, and before the despatch was penned, were but five or six miles distant. They were held in check by the Home Guards, of whom there was a large force in the town and its immediate vicinity. The result. Slight skirmishing had taken place on the front this morning, but with whom: casualties was not known.

NOTICE.—A correspondent gives some interesting statistics for Kerosene oil specimens in the shape of an account of three barrels and fifty barrels of that article bought and sold in 1862; 100 barrels, grade 2; 200 barrels, grade 2; 200 gallons net, stored 3 months, 100 gallons; 100, 1/10th 4 gallons net, stored 2 months, 100 gallons; 100, 1/10th 120 gallons net, stored 4 months, 100 gallons; 100, 1/10th 140 gallons net, stored 8 months, 100 gallons; 350—total stored 1000 gallons.

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WORLD OF LONDON.—The English press has been held in London, England, with all other sewing machines in competition. This result was not unexpected of course, but the English press is not so well known in America as are such as are often offered at auction sales, or recent ones.

GENERAL MEADE is a brother-in-law of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS IS CALLED TO THIS, HARRIS & CHATFIELD'S ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL, WHICH APPEARS IN THE EDITION OF THIS MORNING, AND WHICH WE ARE PLEASED TO REPRODUCE.

THE BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, WHICH HAS PROVED ITSELF IN 1000 TRIALS BY THE FARMERS OF OHIO, IS THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH CAN BE COMPARED WITH IT IN WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

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